The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,825.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. M. HOUSE OF CORRECTION, BYCULLA.—FOR SALE, BATHING TOWELS, manufactured by Convict Labour. Sizes—large, about 5 by 3; small, 4 by 3.

REQUIRED, by a EUROPEAN, a situation as BAND-MASTER (plays a Clarionet). Testimonials, &c. Address "J. A. C.," care of the Post Office, Sholapore.

WANTED BOARD, with SITTI G-ROOM and BED-ROOM, in a quiet Family, by a Gentleman and his Wife. "A. B.," care of Printer.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

☞The Steam-ship "CASHMERE," 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. Colton, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th March 1874, at 4 P.M.

March 1874.		March 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	7	Leave Tuticorin	16
,, Ratnagherry	8	,, Colombo	16
,, Vingoria	8	,, Galle	17
,, Goa	9	,, Negapatam	20
,, Carwar	10	,, Madras	22
,, Mangalore	10	,, Coconada	24
,, Cannanore	11	,, Vizagapatam	25
,, Tellicherry	11	,, Bimlipatam	25
,, Calicut	12	,, Gopaulpore	26
,, Beypore	12	,, False Point	27
,, Cochin	13	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29
,, Alleppy	13		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut and Beypore in the first week of April. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

March 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	1
,, Kurrachee	,,	,, Mahomerah	1
,, Guadur	18	,, Fao	1
,, Muscat	20	,, Bushire	3
,, Bunder Abbas	22	,, Bahrein	6
,, Linga	24	,, Linga	8
,, Bushire	26	,, Bunder Abbas	10
,, Koweit	26	,, Muscat	12
,, Fao	28	,, Guadur	14
,, Mahomerah	28	,, Kurrachee	17
Arrive BUSREH	29	Arrive BOMBAY	20

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s. s. PENANG, 668 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. Stewart, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s. s. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th March 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class.			2nd Class.			3rd Class.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	6	0
Dhurumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Thull	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Ahlaugh	3	0	0	1	8	0	0	6	0
Rewunda	4	0	0	1	8	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 2 P.M.

The Thull, Ahlaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 2 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5	0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3	0	Carriages	,, 4
Third Class	1	8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Showmagge, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Ms. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.

Ms. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., of GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22		£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	26		22		8	
Port Said	28		24		9	
Alexandria	30		25		9-10	
Messina	50		34		14	
Naples	50		34		14	
Leghorn	50		34		14	
Genoa	50		34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52		35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 9th March, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, 2,723 Tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain E. M. Gillson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 2nd March 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 10th March 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CHINA, (2,010 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 7th March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P.,	2nd March	1874.
MALWA	2,993 ,,	450 H.P.,	16th	do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 ,,	600 H.P.,	30th	do.
PEKIN	3,777 ,,	600 H.P.,	13th April	1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 ,,	600 H.P.,	27th	do.
INDUS	3,473 ,,	500 H.P.,	11th May.	

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 3 Rampart Row. Superintendent.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 25th March.

THE S.S. YEDDO, 1,808 Tons Register, has superior accommodation (amidships) with Saloon on upper deck. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :

To Liverpool, 1st Class.....Rs. 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—To be followed about 12th April by the magnificent new s.s. COLOMBO, 2,800 Tons.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE FIRST WEEK IN APRIL.

THE splendid S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 1,990 Tons, 1,300 H.P. effective, (well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta) is intended to be despatched in the first week of April. The accommodation and appointments of this Steam Ship are unequalled, making her the most desirable passenger ship of the Season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
,, MALTA	,, 400
,, LONDON	,, 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 20th February 1874.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave end of March.)

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons, gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

FARE to LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ..... ,, 350

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

This vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February, 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer CALIPSO, 2,384 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, on or about the 10th March, to be followed by the Extra Steamer DIDO, 1,200 Tons, to leave on or about the 25th March 1874.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage) :—

	Cabin.		Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	.....	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	.....	£14-6
To Suez	£28	.....	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 2nd March 1874.

J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED A FRESH STOCK OF

TOBACCOS,

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCO.

GOLDEN LEAF, BIRD'S EYE, in ½ lb. Tins	Rs. 4	0 per lb.
SMOKING MIXTURE ditto ditto	,, 5	0 ,,
STOCK EXCHANGE MIXTURE ditto	,, 5	0 ,,

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCOS.

BIRD'S EYE, in ½ lb. Tins	Rs. 3	0 per lb.
SMOKING MIXTURE	,, 3	8 ,,
LAFAKIA	,, 3	8 ,,
IMPERIAL MIXTURE	,, 3	8 ,,

WILL'S BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.

In ¼ and ½ lb. Tins, Rs. 4 per lb.

HIGNETT BROTHERS & CO.'S

SMOKING MIXTURE, in ½ and ¼ lb. Barrels ...Rs. 3 0 per lb.

AMERICAN TOBACCO,

OF THE FINEST BRAND.

SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF	per lb. Rs.	3 0
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW	,, ,,	2 8
CAVENDISH	,, ,,	1 8

CIGAR AND CHEROOT CASES.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, AND CIGAR HOLDERS.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF REAL MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM VIENNA.

BRIARWOOD PIPES,

OF ASSORTED PATTERNS.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLAY PIPES.

J. NEUBERG.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and six large per bottle. Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8 . 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst ant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Room, Meadow Street, No. 40.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods :—Containing Grey shirtings, T cloths, jacconets, madapollams, and dhuties, and other sundry goods.

1 Case Print (20 yards, 2 Cases Broad Cloth, 1 Case Plated Wares, 2 Cases Perfumery, 8 Cases Italian Wine, &c.

On account and risk of Esoofbhoy Abdoolally :—

8 Cases sundry glass Beads.

On account and risk of Adoolally Ahmedjee :—

1 Case white glass Beads.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 4th March 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable English Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, and elaborately Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, splendid gilt Console Tables with marble tops, handsome Pier Glasses in gilt frames, magnificent Plated 10 and 12 light Chandeliers and Argand Lamps by Nash and Tucker and Sons, Wall and Table Gerandoles, rich Hall Carpets, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Boundy and Co., Elkington's Plated Tea Ware, rich Crockery and Glassware, first-class carriages, Horses, sets of English Pared Mounted single and double Harness, a large collection of choice and rare Plants, China Garden Seats and Flower Pot Stands, &c., at No. 51, Malabar Castle, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 18th, and THURSDAY the 19th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the whole of the valuable and costly Household Furniture, &c., the property of A. M. Gubbay, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

AUCTION SALE of Piece Goods at Chinchpoogly, The Great Eastern spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, in Liquidation.

To-MORROW THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place.

By Order of the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills (in Liquidation) and on account and at the risk of the first Purchaser Mr. Vullubdass Hurjeewan :—

114 Bales of Piece Goods, from 24 to 21 lbs. 27 to 50 inches and 10 to 72 yards.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

BEST INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, and Mahim.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the respective premises, by order of the owner, Mr. Cowasjee Nowrojee Lamna, and with consent and knowledge of the mortgagee, the following valuable landed properties, viz. :—

Lot. No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Fuzendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house with out-houses standing, compound and five large sheds for stable standing thereon, situated at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 29, 30 and 31, containing by admeasurement 3,971 9/9 square yards, or thereabouts, be it more or less, and bounded on the east by the property of Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the west by the property of the late Cassumbhoy Natha, on the north by the Jewish burial ground, and on the south by the Bellasi Junction Road, yielding monthly, rental of Rs. 160.

Lot No. 2.- On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Fuzendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or upper storied pucka built large bungalow, cook house, godown, gard n, well, compound, standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Junction Road, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 32, containing by admeasurement 1,167 1/9 square yards, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded on the east and on the west by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the north by the vacant ground to No. 4, on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, and yielding the monthly rental of Rs. 95.

Lot No. 3.—On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 4 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or upper storied pucka built large dwelling-house cook-house, standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No 23, and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 941, containing by admeasurement 218 3/9 square yards, or thereabouts, more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Bugwan Dyaram Carpenter, on the west by the property of Avabai, widow of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the south by Tank Street, on the north by the Bellasis Junction Road, yielding monthly rental of Rs. 45.

Lot No 4—On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., on the premises at Mahim. All that piece or parcel of land or ground or cart or plantation containing nine wood-mia called or known by the name of Vera, situate in the Mahim wood, in the island of Bombay, fronting on the western sea side, containing by admeasurement 3,507 7-9 square yards, or thereabouts be it more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Peasi-n and Tax under No. 284, and bounded on the east by the cart of Mrs. Mary Ellis and Sons, executrix of Laxmoon Dy Inlee, deceased, on the west by the sea shore, on the north by the cart of Jhoopee Parbhoo, and on the south by the public lane. This beautiful and healthy spot is very desirous for building purposes.

Lot No. 6.—On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m. All that piece or parcel of Furzendaree land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or upper storied pucka built large dwelling house, and six large stables for 200 to 300 horses, standing thereon, situated at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos 33 and 34, containing by admeasurement 9,3-4 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows : on the east by the public passage, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, on the north by the Jewish synagogue and on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, yielding the monthly rental of Rs 230

Lot No. 7.—On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m. All that piece or parcel of open ground Furzendaree ground, situate at Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 737 7-9 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows : on the east by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, Lot No. 4, on the west by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, No. 7, on the north by the Jewish Synagogue, and on the south by the property of Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Lamna, No. 2.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome English, Mahogany and Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a rosewood self-playing Argand, English-built self-driving Phaeton, by Kinnear, China Garden Seats, &c., at Malabar Hill, opposite to Dadabhoy Cawasa's Bungalow.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome English manufactured Carved Blackwood Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman changing residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the Property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th March 1874.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATED WARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Flint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired fora day or month.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES;

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH COMIC OPERA.
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
FRIDAY, the 6th MARCH.
FASHIONABLE PERFORMANCE
GIVEN BY
MONS. AND MADAME BERGER-DEPLACE,

Lyrical Artistes from Paris, in which will include the French Musical "chef d'oeuvre ;"

LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,

Comic Opera. Music by VICTOR MASSE, and selected pieces from "La Perichole" by OFFENBACH and "Le pre aux clercs" by HEROLD.

Doors Open at 8½. Commence at 9 punctually.

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., Hummum Street.

MILLION PRICES ! MILLION PRICES !

POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY,
AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF
BLONDIN, THE HERO OF NIAGARA,

Previous to his departure for Singapore by the P. and O. Mail on March 7th.

TO-DAY, will give his ASTOUNDING PERFORMANCE on the High Rope.

Doors open at 4 P.M. Performance to commence at 5 P.M., precisely.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES AS FOLLOWS :

First Class Rs. 2 ; Second Class Re. 1 ; Third Class Promenade Eight Annas.

Children under ten years admitted at Half Price to the First and Second Class only.

WANTED, a MEDICAL PRACTITIONER and an ENGLISH TEACHER (Hindoo), for Palitana. Apply personally to Dr. R. C. BADHURJEE.

MATHERAN.

THE HILL HOUSE, well-known for its situation, being THE BEST on the Hill. It is now out in order and could be had for Rs. 500 for the coming Hot Season. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

22, Rampart Row.

RESIDENCES IN FORT.

An entire House by itself, with or without Stabling, for a Residence. Rent only Rs. 75.

Second Floor of a House in Elphinstone Circle, for a Residence, for Rs 75 only.

Two Residences in Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 75 and Rs. 100.

Spacious First Floor of a House in Ramjart Row, next to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd. Rent Rs. 200.

A commodious Shop and a Residence on the Top Floor, in Ram art Row, next door to the National Bank, in one of the new buildings. Rent Moderate.

Two Residences in Meadow Street. Rent Rs. 25 each.

Other Two residences for Rs. 50 each.

Second Floor of a large House in Elphinstone Circle, for a Residence. Rent Rs 75.

Top Floor of a House in Church Gate Street. Rent Rs. 55.

An entire House, with a large Ground Floor and an Upper Floor, for a Residence, in Forbes Street. Rent Rs. 75.

A Residence in Royal Hotel Lane. Rent Rs. 75.

Two Residences in Military Square. Rent Rs. 125 each.

Two Residences in Oak Lane. Rent Rs. 50 each.

For full particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
22 Rampart Row. House Agent.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.

	Rs. a.
OBLONG FOLIO, pages "14" by "12," bound full Scarlet Morocco, handsomely tooled and gilt, with 2 gilt clasps, with space for 27 Cabinets and 100 Cartes de Visite, interleaved with leaves of thick cardboard for large pictures	85 0
LARGE QUARTO, 12 by 8½, dark red Russia, to contain 192 Cartes de Visite only	45 0
Ditto 11 by 8, dark brown Morocco, richly bound with ornamental tilt-page and index, to contain 16 Cabinets, and 128 Cartes de Visite	35 0
Ditto 11½ by 8¾, handsomely bound Green Morocco, to hold 192 Cartes only, cover rather soiled, reduced to	27 0
Ditto Square, 12 by 10½, rather soiled, with 4 Cartes de Visite and 4 Medallion spaces on each page, to contain 180 of each, reduced to	42 8
NEW UPRIGHT PATTERN, 10½ by 6, to contain 96 Cartes, 2 on a page, the pages richly ornamented	30 0
SMALL OBLONG, 8½ by 5¾, dark brown Morocco, for 96 Cartes, 2 on a page, the pages richly ornamented	25 0
Ditto larger, 9½ by 6½, new design, the Mounts removeable at pleasure, for 96 Cartes and a few Medallions	32 8
SMALLER ALBUMS, for 1 on a page, richly bound, dark green Morocco, gilt corners, and 2 gilt clasps, ornamented Pages	35 0
SMALL SQUARE for 48 Cartes, 1 on a Page	17 0
NEW BOX ALBUMS, loose leaves, and glass top cover	15 0
FOLDING POCKET CASES FO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 3RD MARCH.

MARKET closed on account of the Holee Holidays.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight .....1s. 11 1/16d. to ⅛d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 10¼d. to ⅛d.
Documents, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11¼d.
Documents, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 7/16d. to ⅛d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/16d.
Credit 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 1/16d. to ⅛d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 98
Do. demand..... 99 9/16
On Madras 30 days' sight 99¼
Do. demand..... par
On Ch ina House Bills, 60 days' sight. 219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...107½ to ⅞
Four & half per cent. 103½
Four per cent. 102½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)...103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 103½
10 years' do. do. 105
3 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872..... 97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.....111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 9 per cent.
Fixed Loans on s do. to 3 months' ..... 9 ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 11 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' .....10 ,,
Bank Bills ..... 9 ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 12 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs.	10-0	
Dollars ... ... ,,	200	
Mexican Dollars ... ... ,,	222	
Five-Franc Pieces ... ... ,,	221½	
Bar Silver... ... ... ,,	106½	
Gold Lea ... ... ,,	16-12	
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... ,,	16-14	
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... ,,	16-14	

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

BUSINESS almost suspended on account of the Holee Holidays. Rates are firmly maintained.

London	Cotton ..... Cases ..... Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ..... Wooden Ships ,, ... Myrabolams ..... Cutch	£2 17s. 3d. to £2 18s. 9d. £2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d. £2 0s. 0d. £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton..... Coffee.....	£3 5s.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool.....		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal...	Wheat ..... Seeds..... Cotton	£2 16s. 3d. £2 10s. 3d. £2 17s. 6d. to £2 18s. 9d.
hina ...	Steamer Cotton ..... ,, Opium ..... Sailing Ships	Rs. 20 per ton. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET closed on account of the Holee Holidays.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nom. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
12,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Do of Bombay New ..	737½
10,000	500	100	5 p. ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	273½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
11,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	2811	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C..	175
10,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	126
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	456

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	19 8·0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
.....	£20	10 9·0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13 10·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,195

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,335
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	910
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	370

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,540
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,840
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,000
900	1,000	all	90*	Bombay United	1,023
1,800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	280
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,750
150	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,000
756	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,285
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,320
900	1,000	all	10 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,320
2,500	250	all	150 p.c	Oriental	3,775
800	2,500	400	200 p.c	Royal	2,300
600	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,425

* Purchhare for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	2,850	160 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co....	1,600
300	3,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	900
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	800
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	200
188	12,000	4,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	5,000
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	800
201	500	all	30 p.c.	Do New.....	200
300	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	700
300	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	3,900
250	9,000	all	250 p.c.	East India Press Co.....	2,300
170	5,500	all	600 *	Fort Press Co.....	4,200
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co	350
200	1,000	all	70 p.c	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	750
200	400	350	60 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	550
200	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
130	2,500	750	125 p.c	Princeof Wales Press.....	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	1,000
650	850	750	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	500
150	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,100
121	1,500	1,350	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
150	850	all	40 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	90 p.c	Volkart United Press Co.	950

o Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	13½p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	50	al	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	6
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	115
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
4,000	50	all	12 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	26
.....	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	405
.....	150	all	90 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
200	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Nyanza (s)	Fisher.....	Liverpool, Jan. 18.
	Antifer	Babier	Mauritius, Jan. 24.
3	Pyrenite.....	Hewes	Cardiff, Jan. 19.
	Nimrod	Clark	K rrachee.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Thunderbolt	Goldsworthy..	Liverpool.
	Massilia (s).....	Anderson	China &c.
	H.M. S. Crocodile ..	Townsend.....	England.

The ship Benton, Elliott, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trents (s) 1,819 bundles coir yarn, Shamjee Pudomsee; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.
Godabil, 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Dreadnought, 550 bales cotton, Goddum & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Lombardy (s) 38 bundles E. teeth, Sullaman Kurmalee 71 pieces E. teeth, Hussonbhoy Thavur & Co.
Alnwick Castle (s) 130 cwt B. horns, Peerbhoy Dawjee; 1,000 bundles linseed; Ralli Brothers, 52,735 bundles coir yarn, Shamjee Pudumsee.

FOR VENICE.

Royal Standard (s), 100 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.
Lombardy (s), 200 bales cotton, Goddum & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Indian Empire, 200 bales cotton, H. Clesson & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lombardy (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Kingston (s), 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Massilia (s) 288 pieces E. teeth, N. J. Peerbhoy; 25 chests opium, Jaimal Peerbhoy.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Feb.—March 1874.	Mean of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.: Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of Cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=1.)	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 6 A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	°	°	°			°	°		Mls.
23	29·921	76·1	67·4	62·6	·644	5·2	80·5	70·6	SSE, E, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.	227
24	·910	75·5	66·1	60·9	·613	0·0	81·1	67·9	NE, N, ENE, NW, NNW, N.	287
25	·900	75·7	65·1	59·0	·575	0·6	81·5	66·8	NNE, NNW, N, NNW, NW, NNW N.	311
26	·910	73·8	67·1	63·7	·706	0·0	79·3	65·1	N, NNW, N, E, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE, NE.	226
27	·872	77·0	67·8	63·0	·626	4·4	83·6	66·5	NNW, N, NE, NW, NNW. N.	270
28	·888	79·9	71·4	67·5	·665	1·6	90·3	69·7	N, NE, NNW, NNE, ENE, NE, WNW, W, NE, ESE.	184
1	·925	78·9	72·6	69·8	·743	1·4	84·7	71·9	ESE, WSW, WNW, NE.	178

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 28.

Wilkinson, Lieut, 83rd Regt, on leave, from Deesa.

MARCH 2.

Longcroft, Lieut, Madras R A, on sick leave, from Kamptee.
Johnstone, Depy Surg Genl, Ind Med Dept, on duty from Bassein.
Watling, Surg, A M D, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Dent, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Ferris, Vet Surg, R H A, on med certif, from Morar.
Hughes, Lieut, 2nd Queen's, on duty, from Nuggur.
Christie, Lieut, 65th Regt, on med certif, from Lucknow.
Corban, Major, 40th Regt, on leave, from Mhow.
Grierson, Captain, P W Dept, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Hall, Lieut, P W Dept, on sick leave, from Poona.
Loch, Major, 1st Light Cavalry, on duty, from Deesa.
Benton, late Surg Major, Madras Med Dept, on retirement, from Saugor.

MARCH 3.

Field, Colonel, Staff, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 2.

Douglas, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.
Murray, Surg. Major, 65th Regt, on leave, to England.
Cripps, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Renton, late Surgeon Major, Madras Med Dept, on retirement, to England.

MARCH 3.

Watling, Surgeon, A M D, to rejoin to Poorundhur.
Wilkins, Surg Major, Bengal A M D, to join, to Lucknow.
Cholmondely, Lieut, Rifle Brigade, to join, to Bengal.
Read, Lieut, 21st Royal Scotts, to join, to Rhanie Khet.
Westropp, Colonel, Poona Horse, from leave, to Seroor.
Briggs, Col nel, 2nd in Command 6th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.
Anderson, Captain, 3rd Punjaub Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Chapman, Major, 24th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Neemuch.
Charlton, Sub-Lieut, 5th Regt, to join, to Rockee.
Holland, Colonel, Comsy Genl, on duty, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb. 28.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to attach Mr E R Henry C S, to the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

H E the Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr A H Unwin, B C S, Asst Comr, third Class, in the British Burmah, to be Inspr of Schools in that Province, vice Mr Nesfield transferred to Oudh.

The Revd James Baker Morewood has been appointed by H M's Secy of State for India to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, with effect from the 16th instant.

GENERAL.

In consequence of ill-health, Mr T T Cooper is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment as Offg Political Agent at Bhamo.

Lieut C B Cooke, Asst Secy to the Chief Comr of British Burmah, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and is posted to Bhamo.

Maj W G Ward resumed charge of the office of Asst to the Genl Supt of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee at Julna from Capt Onslow, on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs Charles Edward Crawley, Henry George Harris Keene, and Herbert James Brereton, having obtained the highest mark in a competitive examination of nine candidates for admiss on to the service of the Govt in the Financial Department, are appointed to be Probationers in the sixth class of the Financial Department.

Subject to the approval of the Secy of State for India, furlough to Europe for twenty-one months, is granted to Mr G FitzGerald, additional Depy Comptlr General.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments in the Department of Military Accounts:—

Presidency of Fort St George.

Lieut Col J W Bideout, Military Accountant Madras Offg Controller of Military Accounts, to officiate as Examiner of Accounts during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surgn Maj G M Mackay, M D, or until further orders.

Capt M A Rowlandson, Probationer, to officiate as Asst Pay Examiner, vice Maj Hunt.

Surgn Maj J Murray, M D, of the Madras Medical Department, Supt, Lunatic Asylum, Madras, to officiate as Examiner of Medical Accounts during the absence on furlough to Europe of Surgn Maj G M Mackay, M D, or until futher orders.

The services of Lieut G M Bellasis, of 107th Foot, a candidate for the I S C, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept, with effect from the date he joined that Dept temporarily under G G O dated 23rd Sept last.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgn Edward Barton Gardiner, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 29th (Punjab) N I, for two years, Maj Thomas James Watson, B S C, 2nd in command and Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry,—for two years.

Capt Henry Bristow Sanderson, B S C, Cantonment Mag, Cawnpore, N W P,—for two years.

The services of Capt J E Toller, R E, are placed at the disposal of the P W Dept.

The undermentioned Officers are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut Col William Gray, B S C—9th Nov 1873.
Lieut Col John Alexander Matthew Macdonald, B S C—24th Dec 1873.

The undermentioned Officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut Col Thomas Nuttall, B S C—3rd Dec 1873.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut Col, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut Colonel George Scougall Macbean, B S C—22nd Feb 1874.
Lieut Col George Delane, B S C—22nd Feb 1874.
Lieut Col Edmund David Russell Ross, B S C—22nd Feb 1874.
Lieut Col Edward Smalley, B S C—22nd Feb 1874.
Lieut Col John Irwin Willes, B S C—22nd Feb 1874.
Lieut Col James Puckle, M S C—25th Feb 1874.
Lieut Col John Baille, B S C—25th Feb 1874.

The under-enticned Officer of the B S C, having comple'ed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Maj r, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Capt George Robertson Hennessy,—4th Feb 1874.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain, from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's appo al.

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut (Bt Capt) Charles Denroche Sweet,—3rd Feb 1874.
Lieut George Brehon, —25th Feb 1874.

The following promotions by Brevet, is made, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Brevet.—To be Captain.

Lieut Robert Bartholomew, Gen List Cavalry, 20th Feb 1874

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lt Genl W Olpherts, C B, V C, Comg Rohilcund District, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, temporarily during the absence on leave to Europe on medical certificate of Maj Gen Sir H Tombs, K C B, V C, or until further orders.

The Services of Surgn C T Peters, M D, of the Bombay Medical Department, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr T Vanstavern, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Madras, P W Dept.

P W Dept Notification of the 28th October 1873, dispensing with the services of Mr G E Abbott, temporary Asst Engr, 3rd Grade, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, is cancelled.

Mr W de W Peel, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from Bengal to the Northern Bengal (State) Railway.

Maj F S Stenton, R E, Engr-in-Chief of the Delhi District of the Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred temporarily to the Tirhoot Railway for special duty.

Mr E G J McCudden, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustan, on the 25th Dec 1873.

Mr H W Warden, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, passed the colloquial, examination in Hindoostani, on the 16th instant.

Mr E N Homan, Storekeeper, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern (State) Railway and placed in charge of the stores of the Holkar and Neemuch (State) Railways.

Captain C S Beauchamp, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, and 2nd Asst Principal Thomason College, Roorkee, is transferred to the Provincial Branch of the P W Dept, N-W Provinces as Ex Engr, 4th grade,

Mr C P O'Rafferty, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway to the Neemuch (State) Railway.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 12th February and will continu so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore.	3 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor.	12 NOON.	1-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.....	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs	10 0
Per Copy ..... ,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are
Messrs. P. ORR and SONS.....Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. .....Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. .....Deccan Hall, Secunderabad, Deccan.
To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WATSON—February 28th, at Lucknlee, the wife of T. T. Watson, Esq., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NORDMANN—February 22nd, at Vizianagram, the wife of Karl F. Nordmann, Executive Engineer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GREENWAY—RICKETTS—February 23rd, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev. S. B. Burrell, Edwin Charles Francis Greenway, Solicitor, to Constance Teresa, daughter of the late G. R. Ricketts.

DEATH.

TAYLOR—February 26th, at Prospect House, Bangalore, Lucas Adolphus, second son of the late Mr. J. Taylor, Mysore Commission, aged 22 years and 9 months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1874.

THE Administration Report of this Presidency for the year 1872-73 is the most ambitious work of the kind which the Bombay Secretariat has yet published; and its general design and execution reflect much credit on Mr. F. S. Chapman, the Chief Secretary, and the gentlemen who have been associated with him in the preparation of the Report. A great deal of conscientious labour and no mean degree of literary skill have been devoted to the task of producing a satisfactory record of the year's administration; and the special "chapters of "standard reference" on the geography and history, the languages, tenures, and manufactures of Bombay, which have, at the instance of the Government of India, been incorporated in the volume, are so full and interesting as to justify the delay that has occurred in the publication of the Report. The book is accompanied by what is somewhat oddly styled a "Preliminary Map," a title which would properly indicate a rough sketch map intended for use only till a more elaborate work could be completed. The map in question, however, is a carefully finished general map, on a large scale, of the Bombay Presidency, quite equal to that of the Bengal Presidency which accompanies Sir G. Campbell's Administration Report for 1872-73. But we are surprised to see on such a map, bearing date January 1874, and issued from the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, the branch of the B. B. and C. I. Railway from Ahmedabad to Wadwan marked as only in progress, while the branch from Veerumgaum to Patree is not marked at all.

It would have been unreasonable to expect that the Bombay Report should contain any chapter to be compared with the "Introduction" to the Bengal Report in which Sir G. Campbell describes "the character of his policy" during the year 1872-73. In the first place, it may be said of most Indian Governors, that their policy has no character at all; and, secondly, a man who has Sir G. Campbell's gift for writing, and who is able to make his own virtues or even his own failings the subject of his story, can always throw into the narrative a warmth of colouring which one naturally looks for in vain in the plain unvarnished account compiled by Secretaries of the acts of an impersonal Government. The "Introductory Summary" of the Bombay Report is, however, well put together; and we are glad to observe that, in treating of the effect of such changes as the repeal of the duty on wheat, the writer of the Summary does not limit his view to the trade statistics of the official year, but supplies information showing the quantity of wheat exported up to the end of the calendar year 1863. The most important political announcement contained in the Summary has reference to provincial finance. "The condition "of the Provincial revenues," we are assured, "is far from satisfactory. By abandoning the "levy of the special police rates and the "non-agricultural tax, receipts estimated at "Rs. 6,66,192 have been sacrificed. As every "effort has already been made to conduct the "administration with the greatest regard to "economy, this Government have reluctantly "come to the conclusion that the means at "their disposal are insufficient to meet the legi-"timate demands of the several departments "included under Provincial sources. They "have, therefore, found it necessary to bring "the present position of Provincial revenues "prominently to the notice of the Government "of India." The meaning of this statement is, we suppose, that the taxation on land must be increased to enable the Government of Bombay to maintain the efficiency of the "Provincial services." It may be hoped, however, that our Government will not, on reflection, deliberately advocate any aggravation of the existing inequality of taxation in this Presidency, in which numerous wealthy cities escape making any serious contribution to the Imperial Treasury, while year after year, in spite of the steady fall in prices, the burdens on land grow heavier and heavier. With a light heartedness that is simply appalling, the Government complacently records the results of a revision of the land assessment in certain districts, which give "an increased revenue of Rs. 1,70,788 or 61·2 "per cent. in excess of the former demand," and says, "in each case of revision of rates "Government have insisted on a policy of mode-"ration; and there would seem to be no cause "to fear that the increase is larger than ought, "under the altered condition of the country, to "have been obtained." Yet, on the very next page of the Report, we have this frank acknowledgment of the actual condition of cultivators who are supposed to regard an increase of from 60 to 100 per cent. in their assessment as a policy of moderation:—"The almost entire "cessation of the importation of bullion into "Bombay during the past two years has been "accompanied by an increasing remittance from "up-country of ornaments for conversion into "coin. . . . The fact remains that, without "any special cause of poverty, the rural popula-"tion has of late years been obliged to part "with a considerable portion of its ornaments. "This would seem to confirm the current "opinion, that, as a class, the cultivators "are at present somewhat deeply sunk in "debt." It was stated some time ago that Mr. Pedder was going home, on behalf of the Bombay Government, to prove to the Finance Committee that the evidence given by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee about the oppressions practised under cover of the Revenue Survey was absurdly exaggerated. If Mr. Pedder has not abandoned this intention, he ought to buy up and burn, before he leaves Bombay, all the copies of the Administration Report for 1872-73. For here we have it confessed, under the hand and seal of the Government itself, that the cultivators are "at present somewhat deeply "sunk in debt" and that a liberal Government, by way of helping them, is raising their rents at least 60 per cent. all round. The only difference of opinion between the Bombay Government and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee seems to be, that the Government says the ryots like this rack-renting, and Mr. Nowrojee says they don't. We should be inclined to agree, on this point, with Mr. Nowrojee. It would be something gained for the people, if the increase of assessment could be set apart for the support of the Provincial services; but, so far as appears from the Report, the local Government has not suggested such an appropriation of the increase of rent. This is to be paid into the Imperial Treasury, and the Provincial Budget is to right itself, apparently, by means of a new cess or rate. If such a policy be a policy of moderation, what, we would ask, is a policy of confiscation?

Turning from matters which concern the whole Presidency to those which immediately affect the city of Bombay, we find some reason to complain of the vague way in which the possible results of the working of the new Port Trust are spoken of. In the Bengal Report, Sir G. Campbell was able to say distinctly, "The "Calcutta Port Trust has continued to progress "most successfully during the year without "any drawback whatever. The Commissioners "under the Trust have already provided the "Port of Calcutta with excellent modern facili-"ties such as it has never before had, and it "may reasonably be hoped that the Port will "soon be as well off in this respect as almost "any Port in the would. This has been effect-"ed without any increase of charges, but, on "the contrary, with some immediate, and the "prospect of still further, decrease." Now, contrast this plan statement of facts with the hesitating assertion of the Bombay Government that, as regards our own Port, "it may be "hoped that the arrangements made under the "Port Trust

THE ALLEGED ASSAULTS UPON PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I noticed this morning in your issue of to-day a paragraph headed 'Assaults upon Parsees,' which

forthwith creation trembles at their feet in awe and admiration. Mr. Mull's truisms about music, "Nature's sweet restorer," as he calls it, are not worth commenting upon; but I hope that he does not seriously mean to say that he believes such vocalism as his protege the baritone's singing of "David Singing before Saul" is a "sweet restorer" for anybody. I know a young person who has not been so well as usual since he heard David's latest representative, and though his friends at the Bunder and elsewhere have offered him divers "sweet restorers" they have never thought of recommending a second dose of "David Singing before Saul."

DANIEL QUILP.

P.S.—Mr. Mull has my thanks for his promise to renew the popular Concerts, and I am glad to think that my friend "Diogenes" (who *must be* the old Duchess in disguise) and I are at one on this point. —D.Q.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite concur with all your correspondent "Diogenes" says in his letter this morning, and I must say your report of Friday's concert was most fair. I consider myself able to judge, as I have had to do with amateur and professional talent of every order for the last 20 years.

I will tell you how I was misled by what I call unfair criticism. I was unfortunately too late to hear the tenor solo on Friday last, and was much disappointed, as I had heard the gentleman's voice spoken of as being of high order. I must say I blushed for the baritone, which by the bye is not purely a baritone voice; it is not the gentleman's fault that he has not a better voice, but he certainly was not obliged to stand on the platform and attempt to sing before several hundred people. I wonder he was shown so much forbearance.

I read your notice of the concert and thought it most fair, but to my astonishment I saw in the *Argus* that the two solos were admirably sung, and delighted what evidently was a musical audience. Of course as I had never heard the tenor I set it down at once that if the *Argus* considered the baritone so good the tenor could not have been better. No doubt there were others deceived like myself, and this is most unfair to amateurs of ability.

If the gentleman is not aware he has not a good voice, if the audience applaud him, and if the papers praise him as the *Argus* has done, of course he will sing as often as he can, and keep out better singers. and above all keep away an appreciative audience from patronizing the popular concerts.

QUAVER.

III

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think the gentleman who sang the "baritone" solo at the concert of Friday last will hardly thank Mr. Mull for dragging him and his performance again before the public. Mr. Mull is a gentleman of great musical taste and ability, as most people in Bombay are aware, but why he should come to the front with such extraordinary warmth in defence of the gentleman singer abovementioned, whose rendering of that glorious song "David Singing before Saul," you so justly condemned in your issue of Saturday last, is, to many besides myself, an inscrutable mystery. Mr. Mull seems to be trying to revive the discussion which long ago died a natural death—"Should Amateurs be Criticised ?"—in which those who voted *for* criticism of amateurs had, I think, rather the best of it. It has always been the policy of the *Times of India* in writing accounts of concerts or other public performances to "butter" everyone indiscriminately, and this, perhaps, is Mr. Mull's idea of fair and lawful criticism. An amateur singer who sings from a love of his art and a desire to please, and not from a mere desire to appear before a few hundred people and win their applause, will, I take it, be the last to take offence at sharp criticism, as without it how is he to know where he has done well and where he has failed ? If there were no criticism, we should have gentlemen singers standing up time after time, and repeating the same faults which are so unspeakably painful to a practised ear. Mr. Mull's talk about "nervousness" and "shyness," and "budding talent," and so forth, is very interesting and pretty, but totally out of place in the present instance. Nervousness or shyness must either of them be among the last failings of which one could accuse the "baritone" gentleman of Friday last, whom Mr. Mull sees fit to call a "favourite" of the Bombay public, and who, forsooth, in the account of the concert which appeared in the *Times of India* (perhaps from the same pen) is coupled with the gentleman who sang "The Pilgrim of Love" so exquisitely, the two gentlemen being spoken of as "two favourites of the Bombay public." Truly, as Mr. Mull says, "really cultivated amateurs may take alarm."

You ought, I think, to be obliged to Mr. Mull for informing you that it is not possible for us all to be "Sims Reeves's" or "Santley's (Sims Reeve's or Santley's *what*, I would ask, for I note both names are written with an apostrophe and s.) I suppose he means to say that it is not possible for everybody to sing like Sims Reeves, or like "Santley," which is most true, and a very fortunate thing too for both these gentlemen. But without being either a Sims Reeves or a Santley, it is possible for a gentleman so to render a song as to please and delight an audience; and whatever Mr. Mull may say to the contrary, I say as a careful observer of at least *my* part of the hall, that "David Singing before Saul" was received with neither "warm" nor "hearty" applause, in fact, more than two or three distinctly stated that much as they wished to do so they really could not applaud such a disastrously weak attempt. The gentleman who sang the song can sing much better when he likes, and chooses a song within his proper compass, but I fear he is ambitious, and *will* soar into the region of upper G's and A's, where he really should not venture. Mr. Mull says—"I trust the gentleman concerned will have the good sense not to heed the objectionable criticism;" but I for one do not go with him there. *I* hope the gentleman concerned will have the good sense to heed it, and try on the next occasion firstly to select a song more suited to his voice, and secondly will endeavour to throw more energy and soul into his song, and sing it more as if he felt it. Mr. Mull is quite right—music is "Nature's sweet restorer," although he appears to be mangling a well-known saying about sleep, and it *hath* charms, but for a piece of *vocal* music to exercise much charm over one, it is surely necessary to *hear* it; and you were not the only one Mr. Editor, who could not hear the "baritone" solo. I hope the gentleman *will* appear again, for in some songs he is very good and *can* make himself heard I should always join in the applause which follow a performance vocal or instrumental, and so I know would you, Mr. Editor; for most people will applaud a performer's effort to please, if they could not conscientiously applaud the performance itself. Amateurs *must* be criticised, and I hope they always will be, and if they do not deserve commendation, let them by all means have their faults pointed out. Who is to do it if you do not? The *Times of India* never will, and our concerts will never improve, and our amateurs be ever satisfied with their present attainments. It is the absence of fair criticism, such as yours, and the repetition on all occasions of the unlimited praise which is Mr. Mull's idea of "indulgent appreciation," which will be really the ruin of our musical gatherings, and, in Mr. Mull's own expressive and strangely elegant language, will "*blast* and *root* out from our midst this *elevating*—and in a special sense *subduing*—pursuit." (Look at the italicisms !)

ONE OF THE PUBLIC.

BRIEF NOTES OF THE BOMBAY RACES:—FIRST DAY.

BY "ASTERISK."

IT is not much that I have to say of the first day's racing this year in Bombay. With reference to one particular the stewards will probably thank me to say nothing at all. But I think a brief word is needed. The course is not what it should be. It is this year eminently a deceptive course. I would wish the racing public to enquire of the proper authorities what the stewards mean by strewing a lot of rubbish over the ground traversed by the horses ? I do not object to this rubbish—not a bit. Indeed the strewing of it is, I fancy, a very judicious measure. It certainly hides, and in a great measure fills up, the shocking unevenness—to use no stronger term—of the course. But this rubbis his not sufficient to obliterate, satisfactorily, many a miserable hole. Marquis, in one race I fancy, would have been nearer Merrylegs, if he had not put one of his legs into a hole about three-quarters round the course from the two-mile starting point.

I am no hand at description, or I might fill up a column of your paper (did you permit) with talk, delicious no doubt to the ladies, of the fair faces and elegant costumes which made the verandah of the Byculla Club a miniature paradise this evening. The eyes of the ladies were simply so dazzling, that, fearing I should not be able to write a single line for you, Mr. Editor, did I indulge myself by gazing upon them, I turned my head stoically away and fastened my attention on the glossy coats of the horses, and the eager resolute faces of the jockeys. However, I may say this. Every one seems to agree in thinking that the first day of the Bombay Races was, in as far as the attendance of the Bombay *élite* went, a decided success. The arrangements were, as a whole, capital. But I would diffidently ask the stewards whether the presence of little boys (not to mention that of gentlemen who know nothing of racers, and care less) is an ornament to the Stewards' Stand ?

As far as the racing went, the various results, I am sorry to say, were looked upon with considerable apathy. The only horse to see which anything like a rush was made after a race, was Kingcraft,—an animal nobler than any waler ever landed in India. Most men seem to think, and with justice, that even old Vanderdecken and Melbourne would never have been able fairly to stretch out the grand new colt in a two mile race. I confess I never saw such a racer in India as Kingcraft. I hear that the famous Indian steeple-chaser, Black-boy, is being sent to England to try his luck there. Why does not Mr. Maitland try Kingcraft on the British turf ? I hear Mr. Maitland is possessed of a good fund of enterprize :—it would be a new thing for some distant dependency of the British Empire to carry off the Blue Riband of the English Turf.

In the race for the "Byculla Club Cup," Merrylegs won very easily, Tokay second, Marquis not being able as I take it, to do himself justice over the uneven course. Ere this Marquis has proved himself better than Tokay; and I hope to see the three matched together again ere long. I thought, by the way, that on the Indian Turf Mr. Covey's name was well known! On the race cards his name is given as "Mr. Cowie,"—and several gentlemen asked me who Mr. Cowie was. I hate to see "Correct Cards" printed in a slovenly fashion.

The second race for the "Maiden Galloway Plate" was a very good one. Every one was backing Saladin, but Gend'arme won cleverly,—all through the first-rate riding of one of the very best jockeys we have —Tyrrell. Syed was on Meerakhore, but came up with his final rush a little too late, and the little horse won. Saladin was outweighted; but twenty yards more would have given Meerakhore the race. In this case, again, and once again did English nerve, judgment, and cool-headedness, get the better of an Indian light weight.

The third race, the Dealers' Plate, upset a nice little pot. I say nice, for I stood on Amnesty and Delawar, which came ahead of Arab Child, who was a very good third. The start was a wretched one, Mozuffer getting off with a clear three lengths lead. This race created a good deal of genuine interest, as the public had great confidence in Major Lindsay's stable

The fourth race, the "Forbes' Stakes," was of course won by Kingcraft. Phillipine did her best, and, next to Kingcraft, she is the best representative, probably, of Australian blood in India, whatever some may talk of Disturbance, Timbertop, Satellite, Quack, and the rest.

In the last race, the "Drawing Room Stakes," Jamil won very cleverly, justifying public confidence, and had the Clown a good second. The race was run too late, and the finish was all one could see with any pleasure. From what I could perceive, Hackney on Jamil judged the pace wonderfully well. I consider that the way in which he caught up Clown at the end of the race was worthy of better daylight. This is one of the evils of afternoon racing :—the last race is generally so long delayed, that only the cats and the bats see it from start to finish.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

THE SENIOR MAGISTRATE OF POLICE.—Mr. John Connor, Senior Magistrate of Police, proceeds to England by the next mail, on three months' privilege leave.

FORT POLICE COURT.—Mr. Nana Morojee, Acting Third Magistrate of Police, yesterday disposed of a number of cases, which possessed no public interest.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Massilia, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 4th instant, at 10 A.M. —C. A. STUART, Post Master.

THE DISTURBANCE AT ALIBAUG.—The *Bombay Summachar* learns from Alibaug that thirteen Mahomedans have been arrested at that place, twelve of whom are charged with assaulting Hindoos, and one with making a figure or representation of a Parsee.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday an inquest was held at Sion on the body of one Anunda Bapoo, who accidentally fell off a toddy tree and fractured the base of his skull, causing almost instantaneous death. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A FIRE.—The fire which we reported in yesterday's issue broke out on Saturday last on the premises of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills, situated at Tardeo, and not those of the Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company, also situated at Tardeo.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN SURAT.—Mr. Macpherson, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, left that station on Friday for Bombay. Mr. Macpherson proceeds to Sattara as Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of that place, in place of Mr. Mactier, who has obtained three months' privilege leave.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL AT SURAT.—A correspondent states that a well-to-do Mussulman of Surat, by name Meeya Abdool Elahi, was arrested by order of Mr. Hope, the District Magistrate, on suspicion. The man denied having instigated any of his countrymen to create a disturbance, and he was released on bail on his offering sufficient sureties.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played at the Esplanade bandstand by the band of H. M.'s 8 h N. I. this evening :—

March	Hoch her Feter'	Leibold.
Quadrille	Scotch	Faust.
Se ection	Tancredi	Rossini.
Valse	Den Lieben Langen Tag	Rudel.
Polka	Marlow	Kuhner.
Galop	Il Corricolo	Durand de Grand.

BOMBAY RACES, 1874.

FIRST DAY.—TUESDAY, MARCH 3RD.

Stewards.—Colonel James, C.B.; F. H. Souter, Esq., C.S.I.; Major M. W. Willoughby; Major J. A. Gayer; Major O. Probyn; E. L. Elliot, Esq.
T. M. Filgate, Esq., Hon. Secretary.
Major M. W. Willoughby, Judge.
Major J. A. Gayer, Starter.
Major C. M. Ducat, Clerk of the Scales.

The day ? Well, it was rather warm for the season, but towards the time appointed for the meeting it was pleasantly tempered by a fair breeze from the north-west. The road ? Well, that was very much as usual: there were the ordinary number of back buggies plying, and raising the usual quantity of dust; there must have been a few more than the every day traffic would warrant; still it was not apparent. There was nothing in fact, in that respect, similar to what is to be seen on any road in the United Kingdom leading to a Race Course. There were no tandems, curricles, or other fast-looking and fast-going vehicles which are to be met with there. The Coster-Monger and his donkey were conspicuous in their absence, as likewise were all other varieties of vehicle which are always to be found *en route* for any of our great national meetings. Arrived on the Course, however, a goodly assembly was to be seen: numerically, of course, the natives were predominant, but the balcony of the Byculla Club which, as all know faces the Judge's stand, was well filled. His Excellency the Governor was present, and several ladies graced the scene by their presence. Jaffer Sulliman's Stand was fairly filled; though it cannot be said that it was crowded.

The Course was as it might have been expected to be at this dry season of the year, and we have heard some criticisms as to the attempts of the Race Committee to improve it; but they acted to the best of their judgment, and we question whether their critics would have done better under the circumstances. The meeting may very fairly be considered a success, and in every respect a vast improvement upon that of last year. With one exception (the Dealers' Plate, for which five started,) the fields were small, there being only three competitors for each event. It cannot be said that there was any really good racing, for in every case the winner was undoubtedly apparent before half the Course had been covered: still everything passed off satisfactorily, and there was no *contretemps* to disturb the serenity of the spectators. The following are the results of the several events :—

FIRST RACE.—"The Byculla Club Cup."—Rs. 1,000. For all Arabs and Country-breds. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maidens that have never won, 12 lbs. Winners before the Meeting —once, 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; oftener, 7 lbs. extra. A sweepstakes of 5 G.M. for each horse declared to start. Three horses from different stables to start, or the Cup will be withheld. 2 miles.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Abdool Rahamon's..b a h Merrylegs.....	9 0	Mr. R. 1
Mr. Ali Abdoola's..... c a h Tokay.....	9 0	Hackney... 2
Mr. Covey's.....b a h Marquis	9 0	Tyrrell. ... 3

There was one false start, when all got well away together, Marquis touching closely, waited on by Merrylegs. On passing the Judge's Stand the first time Merrylegs took the lead, all three horses keeping well together. On coming home, when abreast of Pallonjee's, Tokay gained upon Marquis, and on reaching the run in passed him; Merrylegs leading and winning easily, Tokay a few lengths behind, and Marquis pulled up seeing that his chance was gone. Time—3 minutes 59½ seconds.

SECOND RACE.—"The Maiden Galloway Plate."—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all maiden Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Winners before the Meeting—once, 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; oftener, 7 lbs. extra. 1½ mile.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. B.'s..... c a p Gend'arme ...	8 4	Tyrrell..... 1
H. H. Aga Khan's ..... c a g Meerakhore...	9 4	Syed..... 2
Captain Dent's ..... bk a g Saladin.....	9 10	Hackney... 3

There were two false starts owing to the fractiousness of Saladin, but they eventually got fairly off. Gend'arme leading, closely followed by Meerakhore, and Saladin well up. Gend'arme kept the lead throughout and won without an effort. On passing Pallonjee's Saladin collared Meerakhore, leaving the inside place, but at the run in got again in advance and gained second place. Time—2 minutes 28 seconds.

3RD RACE.—"The Dealers' Plate."—Rs. 1,000 given by the following stables :—

Byculla Commission Stables.....	Rs. 250
Abdool Raymon's „	„ 250
Jamsetjee Cowasjee's Sons' Stables	„ 250
Nowrojee Bazonjee Fakeerjee, Esq.....	„ 250

Weight for age. Horses landed after the 1st September 1873 can enter on the 15th December 1873, and will be allowed 10 lbs. En trance 20 G.M. H. F. miles.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. A. Rahamon's.....b a g Amnesty	9 12	Mr. R..... 1
Mr. Sheik Abdoola's.... g a h Delawar	9 10	Tyrrell.....
Major Lindsay's.....b a h Arab Child ...	9 0	Oomar..... 2
Major Lindsay's..... c a h Desert Born...	10 0	Hackney ... 0
Mr. Aga Moochool Shah's g a h Mozuffer	9 7	W. Brewery. 0

A very good start was effected, Delawar leading. On passing the Judge's Stand the first time Amnesty was in front, challenged by Delawar, the others close up. At the finish Amnesty had it all his own way and won he pleased. Time—4 minutes 2 seconds.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Forbes' Stakes."—Rs. 1,000 from the fund. For all horses. Weight for age and c ass. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Maidens that have never won, 12 lbs. Winners before the Meeting—once, 3 lb s.; twice, 5 lbs.; oftener, 7 lbs. extra. 2 miles.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Kelly Maitland's ...b a us c Kingcraft.....	7 8	Oomar. 1
Mr. Wheal's.....b a m Phillipine ...	9 5	W. Brewtey.
The Confederates'.. .....b a us g Ranger	9 4	J. Brewtey. 3

At the start Phillipine did not get well away but accepted the challenge, and raced well throughout, gaining a good second place, though it was evident that no advantage of start could have made her even with Kingcraft, who won as he pleased. Ranger was fairly beaten off. Time—3 minutes 50 seconds.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Drawing-room Stakes."—Rs. 600 from the fund. For all maiden Arabs *bona fide* and unconditionally the property of officers in the Army or Navy, members of the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Services, or of the following Clubs :—The Byculla Club, the Bombay Club, the Bengal Club, and the Madras Club. Weight for age and inches. Winners before the Meeting—once, 3 lbs.; twice, 5 lbs.; oftener, 7 lbs. extra. G. R. Professionals allowed to ride, carrying 5 lbs. extra. A sweepstakes of 2 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 1¼ mile.

	st. lbs.	
Captain Dent's ..... c a p a Jamil.....	8 13	Hackney... 1
Mr. B.'s..... b a g The Clown ...	9 5	Owner..... 2
Mr. Elliot's ..... b a g The Stoic	9 7	Owner..... 3

It was almost dark when the horses got away. The moon was already some degrees above the horizon, and it would be out of the power of any but the riders to say how the race went. It was won, however, by Jamil Clown being a very good second, and Stoic saving his distance. This concluded the day's sport, and we understand that on Thursday care will be taken to get the first race off in better time. On the whole we think the Stewards may be congratulated for the result of the day's sport.

We may mention that the Paris Mutuel was tried on this occasion for the first time in Bombay, and proved a great success.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS.—The *Toronto Mail* gives an account of a ludicrous affair arising out of the resemblance of two young gentlemen, residents of that city. One of them, it seems, was recently married, the other is still a bachelor. Lately, according to the correspondent of the *Mail*, the married person went to a dinner party. The unmarried one, as it so happened, was similarly occupied on the same evening, but, unluckily for his reputation, he made a miscalculation as to his capacity for native wine, and spoilt his night's amusement. While a glimmer of reason remained he endeavoured to get home without attracting attention. By the time the poor young man reached a cab-stand, his mind had become so confused that he was unable to remember either his own name or the name of the street in which he lived. As he was engaged in gesticulating somewhat wildly to the cab-drivers a friend of the married young gentleman, happening to pass, noticed his plight, and, confounding his identity with the latter, pushed him into a cab, wishpered to the driver, and continued on his way. The result of this friendly act was the conveyance of the unmarried man, to the house of the married man, where his lamentable condition, as may be easily supposed, created anything but a pleasant surprise. The young wife was deeply mortified at the figure he cut in her father's house. Subsequently, as he lay asleep upon a sofa, the father-in-law entered the room to remonstrate with him. After wasting much good advice, the father-in-law suddenly discovered the mistake that had been made by his daughter, and was in the act of trying to persuade the latter, probably much against her will, that the intoxicated young man was not her husband, when the real husband put an end to the dispute and greatly increased the embarrassment of the household by letting himself in at the hall door with a latch-key.

THE FATAL OCCURRENCE AT THE FORT POLICE COURT BUILDING.

DR. BLANEY, Acting Coroner for the City of Bombay, held an inquest on Monday at the Morgue, Cumballa Hill, on the body of a Mahomedan woman named Duban, who, as reported in the *Bombay Gazette* yesterday, fell from the fifth storey of the Fort Police Court building, and died shortly afterwards in consequence.

Goush Edurut said—I am a weaver, and live in Chowkey Mohla, Obelisk Road. The deceased was my wife, about twenty years of age. She left home at 4 o'clock yesterday morning to go to a wool godown in Colaba, where she was employed as a wool picker, taking her daughter, Coobin, with her. Coobin is six years of age. The deceased returned home at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, and told me that Coobin was missing. I left home at about 7 P.M. in search of Coobin, and continued my search until mid-night, but without success. I then returned home and found the deceased asleep in the house. About 5 o'clock this morning the deceased left home to go to Colaba in search of Coobin, and I went in the direction of Oomercarry, and returned home at 1-30 this afternoon, when I was informed by my landlord that deceased had fallen from the upper storey of a house and was dead, and that her body was now lying at the Morgue in Cumballa Hill. I came to the Morgue, and I saw the body of the deceased. I saw a wound on the nose, and another on the right side of the body I do not of my personal knowledge know how the deceased came to her death. Deceased was in a proper state of mind and not addicted to the use of alcohol or narcotics.

Atmaram Luxmon deposed—I am a police peon, No. 115A, and do duty at Grant Buildings, Lower Colaba. At 5 P.M. yesterday I found a girl, and took her to the Fort Police Chowkey, to make inquiries for the mother. At 7 A.M. to-day I went to the Fort Police Chowkey and immediately after the deceased came there, saying that her daughter was missing. She was crying. I brought the girl into the verandah of the police chowkey and showed her to the deceased, who recognized the child as her daughter. I took the deceased and her daughter to the fourth storey of the Fort Police Office, where Superintendent Bailey lives, in order to place them before Mr. Bailey. Mr. Bailey was engaged writing at the time. I made the deceased sit in a room near the balcony of the house, and I and the daughter of the deceased were standing at the door of the room in which Mr. Bailey was seated. On turning round I saw the deceased was not sitting where I placed her and observed her getting on the parapet wall that surrounds the balcony, and before I could reach her she jumped into the street. I went down into the street and saw the deceased lying on her back on the public road. I picked her up and took her to the Jamsetjee Hospital. She died on the way. I then brought the body to the Morgue. She appeared to be quite sane when she came for her child. The height from the top of the parapet wall of the Fort Police Chowkey to the street is about sixty feet.

The jury on the evidence came to the conclusion "that death was caused by her having committed suicide by jumping from the terrace of a house into the street."

ANOTHER PARSEE ASSAULTED.

JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE, a driver of buggy No. 16, was taken yesterday morning to the Mazagon Police office in a deplorable state. He had taken a fare to Duncan Road on Monday evening and was waiting for the passengers, who had got out for a short while, at the corner of Doorga Devee Gully, when eight or ten Mussulmans fell upon him with sticks and struck him severely. Leaving the fare, he made away with his buggy as best he could. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital where his wounds were dressed. Yesterday morning he was taken to the Police Office to make a complaint before the Commissioner.

COTTON REPORT OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY, 2ND MARCH 1874.

DEAR SIRS—I have received the following information from the cotton districts regarding the weather and the crops :—

Broach, 26th February.—A good business was done during the week, though the rates ruling here were two rupees in advance of the limits from Bombay; this was owing chiefly to natives sending forward largely in half-pressed bales. The despatches for the week amount to 4,077 F. P. and 701 H. P. bales, making a total up to date of 13,577 F. P. and 2,701 H. P. bales.

Surat, 26th.—The season has not yet fairly set in, owing to the ryots holding out for better prices.

Ahmedabad, 26th.—The quantity of Laria coming in is small.

Wurdha, 26th.—We have had two or three good markets during the week; but, owing to some rain and a cloudy sky, receipts have fallen off during the last few days, and, now that the holidays are coming on, we do not expect any receipts at all. About 700 bales is the total receipts since last report; the quality to all appearance is satisfactory. According to outside reports there remains 10,000 or 12,000 bales still to come in; but it is expected that the season will be prolonged, owing to holders of stock having suffered great losses and having hopes of better prices later on.

Hinguughaut, 26th.—Since my last report the weather has been very unsettled. On the 22nd we had 36 cents rain, and the sky has been cloudy ever since About 600 bales are all that have arrived during the week. This decrease is chiefly owing to the uncertain state of the weather, and very little is expected in during the approaching holidays. The quality, I am glad to say, keeps pretty good.

Khamgaum, 26th.—Since my last report the weather has been rather changeable. There was every appearance of rain two or three days ago, but I am glad to say it has all disappeared again. Supplies have increased again, 7,600 bales having come in for the week.

Oomrawuttee, 26th.—During the week we have had some very cloudy weather, though no rain has fallen. It is now quite clear again. Supplies, notwithstanding the beginning of the holidays, have been on a very liberal scale, and have averaged 1,000 bales a day. We are likely to have less, however, for the next week or so. Rates have eased down a little.

Moortizapore, 26th.—The weather has been cloudy, but is now fine. Supplies during the week were—for sale, 505 bojas; delivered on contract, 280 bojas. The holidays and decline in rates will keep back the Koonbees for a few days. The quality has not averaged as well as last week. Large arrivals continue from the Kurinja districts, having been delivered there in fulfilment of contracts.

Julgaum, 26th.—The weather has been fine during the past week. Arrivals of cotton have been large, but dealers hold out for higher prices.—I remain, &c.

JAS. MELVILLE, General Manager.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP BENTON, 952 tons, Captain F. Elliot, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 5,816½ bales cotton, 100 bales wool, 553 cwts. galls. 490 cwts. hemp.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. MASSILIA, 1,033 tons, Captain C. Anderson, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 80 chests opium, 1,147 bales cotton, 78½ cwts. E. teeth, and sundries.

THE SHIP KIRKWOOD, 1,279 tons, Captain J. Sinnott, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd from Liverpool (November 8th), brought 1,707 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE SHIP LIVERPOOL, 1,279 tons, Captain E. Shrewsbury, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant, from Greenock (October 25th), with a cargo of 1,606 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. James Mackintosh.

THE S.S. NYANZA, 1,567 tons, Captain W. Fisher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (January 18th), calling at Port Said and Suez, via the Canal, with a cargo of 1,300 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER MEINAM arrived in Madras Roads on Saturday morning with the following passengers :—From Marseilles to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs. Severin and two children, Messrs. Freeman and Giersen. From Shanghai to Calcutta—Messrs. Bocker and Hammond.

THE SHIP COIMBATORE, 1,193 tons, Captain J. Houston, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from London (October 24th). She brought 56 casks cement, 100 barrels pitch, 2 kegs nails, 8,826 bars and 514 bundles iron, 1,970 plates spelter, and 1 case preserves. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE SHIP ARDGOWAN, 1,283 tons, Captain A. Kerr, which arrived in harbour on the 28 h ultimo from Calcutta (January 27th), brought 52 chests tea, 8 cases cardamoms, 73 packages merchandise, 301 slabs spelter, 8 cases arrowroot, 34 bales piece-goods, 2 cases whips, 690 bundles twine, 4,021 bags rice, 3,921 packages gunnies, 4,888 bags sugar, and 500 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE PAREL SMOKE NUISANCE CASE.

RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER WADIA V. THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE hearing of this case, in which the plaintiffs seek to recover damages to the amount of Rs. 1,70,000, commenced before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court on Friday last. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, for the defendants.

Mr. Starling opened the pleadings and, in stating the nature of the suit, read the plaint, which is as follows :—

THE PLAINT.

The plaintiff is entitled to an estate of inheritance in possession in certain immoveable property at Parell, consisting of all that piece or parcel of land and ground, with the five messuages, tenements, and bungalows and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Parell, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-districts of Mahim and Mazagon, and containing 58,000 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded, ... 2. The plaintiff resides with his family in a bungalow situate on the said property, marked No. 1, which was, prior to the commencement of the nuisances hereinafter complained of, of the monthly rental value of Rs. 200 or thereabouts. There are four other bungalows situate on the said property, which are marked as Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, and are at present let to tenants at the montly rental of Rs. 140, Rs. 55, Rs. 109, and Rs. 100 respectively. 3. The plaintiff has himself expended the sum of Rs. 75,000 upon the said bungalows, and the said immoveable property was, prior to the commencement of the nuisances hereinafter complained of, of the estimated value of Rs. 3,25,000 or thereabouts. 4. The defendants are the occupiers of a piece of land adjacent to the plaintiff's said property on the south-west side thereof. They recently completed the erection of a spinning and weaving mill on the said piece of land, which had been formerly commenced, but never completed, by a certain company called the George III. Jute and Flax Spinning and Weaving Company. 5. The defendants commenced fully working the said mill in the month of November 1871. Since the commencement of such working, the plaintiff and the other persons residing in the several bungalows on his said property have suffered a serious nuisance by reason of the noise of the machinery of the said mill, and the plaintiff and such other persons so residing as aforesaid have also, especially since the commencement of the monsoon and the setting in of the south west winds, suffered a very great nuisance from the smoke and soot from the chimney of the defendants' said mill, and also the cotton dust from the said mill discharged and carried upon and over the plaintiff's said property and into the said bungalows, and also by the noxious odours and vapours proceeding from the said mill. 6. The said chimney is situate at a distance of 88 yards from the said bungalow No. 1, wherein the plaintiff resides, and at distances of 132, 181, 207, and 292 yards respectively from the said bungalows marked Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5. The fires of the said mill are kept actively burning for fifteen hours every day, during the whole of which time volumes of smoke and soot are emitted from the said chimney and carried upon and over the plaintiff's said property and into his said bungalows. 7. By reason of the nuisances above complained of, the comfort of the persons resident in the said bungalows Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 is most materially interfered with, and this is especially the case with regard to the bungalow No. 1, where the plaintiff himself resides. The value of the plaintiff's said property is also materially diminished by the existence of the said nuisances to the extent, as the plaintiff charges, of Rs. 1,50,000 or thereabouts. 8. The plaintiff has applied to the defendants to stop and put an end to the said nuisances, but the defendants have not taken steps so to do. Copies of the letters which have passed between the solicitors for the plaintiff and the defendants respectively in reference to the matters herein-before stated are hereto annexed. The plaintiff therefore prays as follows :—1. That the defendants, their servants and agents, may be restrained by the order and injunction of this honourable Court from working or using their said mill so as to cause any nuisance to the plaintiff and the persons residing on his said property, either by the noise of the working of the said mill or by the discharge therefrom of smoke or soot or cotton dust upon and over the plaintiff's said property, or by allowing any noxious odours or vapours to proceed therefrom. 2. That in case this honourable Court shall not think fit to grant to the plaintiff the relief hereinbefore prayed, the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 as damages in respect of the diminution in value of the plaintiff's property by reason of the matters hereinbefore stated. 3. That the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 20,000 as damages for the injury already suffered by the plaintiff by reason of the said nuisances. 4. That the defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit. 5. That the plaintiff may have such further or other relief as to this honourable Court shall deem meet and the circumstances of the case may require.

After referring to the correspondence, Mr. Starling read the following

WRITTEN STATEMENT OF THE DEFENDANTS.

The defendants admit the statements contained in the 1st paragraph of the plaint.

2. The defendants admit the statements contained in the 2nd paragraph of the plaint, save and except the therein alleged respective rentals of the five several bungalows therein mentioned, and require the plaintiff to prove the same.

3. The defendants do not admit the allegations in the 3rd paragraph of the plaint set forth, or any of them.

4. The defendants say, that in or about the year 1865, there was formed in Bombay a joint stock jute and wool spinning and weaving company called George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, and that company purchased the greater portion of the land referred to in the 4th paragraph of the plaint, and afterwards erected thereon the greater portion of the buildings required for fixing and working the machinery required for spinning and weaving wool on a very extensive scale, and for such purposes obtained from England machinery and boilers to be worked with an engine of 260 horse power, but that the said company, owing to pecuniary difficulties were unable to finish and work the said manufactory and mill, and in the year 1867 went into voluntary liquidation. On the 19th day of April 1869, the liquidator of the said George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company put up the said land and unfinished buildings erected thereon, and the aforesaid machinery belonging thereto, for sale by public auction, and at such sale one Morarjee Gocouldas and three other persons purchased the same in partnership at the price of Rs. 1,14,000, with the object and intent of converting the same into a cotton spinning and weaving mill on a smaller scale than the said intended jute and wool spinning and weaving mills.

5. The plaintiff knew of the said sale and the purposes for which the said land, buildings, and machinery were likely to be purchased and the necessary effect of the conversion thereof into a spinning and weaving mill, but the plaintiff did not at such sale give notice that he objected to such mill being erected on the land.

6. After their said purchase the said Morarjee Gocouldas and his said three partners, in accordance with their aforesaid intentions, commenced to erect and finish, and the said Morarjee Gocouldas after such purchase by him as is hereinafter mentioned of his said three partners' shares and interest therein, completely finished and erected on the said land all such buildings and placed therein such machinery as were requisite for a cotton spinning and weaving mill to be worked with an engine of 63 horse power at a total cost, including land, of rupees eight lacs or thereabouts. The said mill was finally completed on or about the month of June 1871.

7. On or about the 2nd day of April 1871, the said Morarjee Gocouldas and his said three partners, as proprietors of the Bhattia Spinning and Weaving Company (by which name it was then intended that the said mill should be called), obtained from the plaintiff in exchange for a piece of ground measuring about 920 square yards (forming part of the said land upon which the said George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company originally stood and adjoining the plaintiff's premises) a piece of ground and tank built thereon belonging to the plaintiff, and which tank was required, as the plaintiff well knew, by the said Morarjee Gocouldas and his said three partners for the supply of water to the said mill.

8. On or about

distinguished visitor, and whom he commemorates, with their initials and other easy marks of indentification, in glowing prose. Another young lady of nineteen—her name also indicated—is described "as a dear little girl;" "quite a different style of beauty, but a darling in her own way;" "with fair golden hair, violet-blue eyes, rosy cheeks and dimples," "a little laughing Hebe;" a "pretty tyrant," with whom the Colonel was "more than half spoony." All these are, no doubt, important facts in a book of Indian sports; but they suggest to the average male mind a desire to cane the writer.

It is not, however, a new book; nor is it one that we should have been likely to come across in our ordinary reading. We touch upon it now, not because of its outrages on decent breeding as regards our own community, but because it has lately been brought to our notice that it does a most cruel injustice to, and still rankles in the mind of, a weaker and most inoffensive neighbour. Colonel Campbell visited the Portuguese settlements for a few days, and made many marvellous discoveries touching their social, political, and religious condition. After the flights which, as above shown, he ventured on regarding a well-known English hill-station, it will be readily understood that, in writing of an out-of-the-way place like Goa, he soars with no feeble pinion. A much honoured ecclesiastic in that territory found himself suddenly held up to infamy as a ribald drunkard. A long life of unblemished and unostentatious piety was, indeed, in his case a sufficient answer to a traveller's tale. But the more general charges against the social state of the settlement were not so susceptible of refutation. These charges still fester in the public mind, and are adverted to in the Portuguese newspapers. Young officers from Lisbon have the work placed in their hands as a text-book from which to learn [illegible]

[illegible] while [illegible] menced [illegible] changes very painful to a proud, [illegible] and sensitive people. For example, Colonel Campbell, with his wonderful facility of speaking rudely about women, notwithstanding his page-like nurture, here transcends himself. Ignorant of every language except bad English and broad Scotch, he had no means of making the acquaintance of a single Portuguese lady, except "judging from some bewitching black eyes that smiled upon us from the latticed balconies, I am inclined to fancy that some must be remarkably handsome." [N. B. There are no latticed balconies.] "Indeed, they have the character of being so, and are said to be lady-like and agreeable. The dear creatures are also remarkably fond of the society of Englishmen; a taste which I can perfectly understand, after the specimens I have seen of their lords and masters." This, be it remembered, regarding well-born and well-bred women, with whom he was incapable of exchanging a single word; the wives and daughters of distinguished officers, for whom, at least as a brother-soldier, if not as a gentleman, he should have feigned a respect which he seems incapable of feeling.

It would be unprofitable to pursue this subject further. It suffices that a public insult to womanhood has been publicly rebuked. The thousand inaccuracies, such as there being "no wheeled carriages of any description in the settlement," concern us no further than to remark that if a nation is poor, it is bad taste to reproach it with poverty. As a matter of fact, the principal families have their pony phaetons, very much as in one of our smaller Mofussil stations. Next to women, however, Colonel Campbell seems to regard the most proper subject for ridicule to be priests. Both are equally defenceless. A very well known ecclesiastic did him the kindness of inviting him to see the paintings and relics in his monastery, and in return was asked to dinner. Colonel Campbell begins the story by saying that the priest did not understand English, nor "any of us a syllable of Portuguese." Yet by degrees we are treated to an intricate bacchanalian dialogue. His guest cries out, "'Wine and women, my children, *with wine times nine*' !!! Oh, ho, Master Priest." The three points of exclamation are, as usual, our author's; but we need hardly say that even this single sentence involves an English idiom which no Portuguese would have uttered, and which requires a long explanation in order that a Portuguese should understand it. The Colonel relates how he made his guest drunk; until the Priest went into such details about his relations with his female parishioners, "and sang such songs, that we could no longer tolerate his ribaldry—I may say blasphemy—and were finally obliged to turn him out of doors." How the virtuous Colonel, who knew no Portuguese, understood the terrible meaning of these songs, does not appear. But it certainly does appear that the ecclesiastic gave so very different a story to his Government as to render the English name a byeword, and that his character and the whole evidence supported his statement. It is not, moreover, a very common practice of English gentlemen either to wilfully make their guests drunk or to tell tales against them afterwards.

We do not often review works of this sort. The climate is too enervating for indignation; life here is too short for us to be unkind to one another; and one of the privileges of an Indian Editor is that he seldom need touch a book unless he finds he can speak well of it. Who Colonel Campbell may be, we know not; although, judging from the hardihood of his statements, he has doubtless proved himself a bold soldier. We are sorry for him. But his offence has been a public one, and so also must be its expiation.—*English-man.*

SCOTCH LOYALTY.

It is quite clear that the Scotch, though they have their grievances, and like to grumble a little now and then, are as far as possible from seeking the cold comfort of a Republic. The tremendous outburst of loyal enthusiasm which filled, or rather overflowed, the *Scotsman* of Saturday last presents a curious contrast to the temper of the same country when "the wee, wee German lairdie" was an object of patriotic aversion and contempt. The Duke of Edinburgh is not only a descendant of the detested lairdie, but one of these days he will be a German lairdie himself. The Scotch, however, are determind to see in him only the Duke of Edinburgh, and to stand by him as a countryman. The title links the capital of Scotland with the Royal Family, and that is enough. The Duke is their own duke, in spite of Saxe Coburg looming in the distance. There is something very amusing in the way in which the Scotch have contrived to combine a sentimental weakness for the Jacobites with commonsense loyalty to a rule under which they have found themselves very well off. Sir Walter Scott's romantic prepossessions for the fallen race did not prevent him from toadying George IV. when he visited Edinburgh in the most abject manner, even to pocketing the wineglass which that august prince had put to his lips, and which afterwards the poet had the misfortune to sit down upon. The general absurdity of the reception culminated in the *levée* at which the representative of the Hanoverian dynasty appeared in a Highland kilt, which had formerly, as Macaulay remarks, been regarded as the dress of a thief. The dress which is usually worn by Caledonian patriots of theatrical tastes, under the impression that it is the old national garb of the country, was in fact invented by an English Quaker, who, when making roads for General Wade, was shocked by the sight of the Highland labourers, when heated, throwing off the long belted plaid or blanket which was their only garment. The Englishman divided the plaid into two separate articles of attire, and, in order to set the fashion, wore them for the first time himself. The Scotch have now adopted the Duke of Edinburgh pretty much as they adopted the Quaker's kilt, just because it happened to suit them. It does not appear that kilts were generally worn at the gatherings which took place in honour of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh; but it is evident, from the tone of the speeches which were delivered, that our Northern countrymen had made up their minds that the Duke, though not a Scotchman, was in some way peculiarly a Scotch possession, and that his marriage concerned them much more than any other part of the kingdom. It must be confessed that, as far as rejoicings went, the rest of the kingdom rather fell in with this view; for, except in Scotland, the day passed off very quietly. The general illumination which was expected in London somehow did not take place, and the few scattered jets of military Clubs and pushing tradesmen only made the general darkness more significant. Everybody of course hopes that the young couple will be happy, but the extraordinary national importance of the match has not been discovered in the South.

The Scotch are sometimes called a cold and calculating race, but it is impossible not to be struck by the glow and fervour of the rejoicings which are described in such alarming detail in the *Scotsman*, so as to make even Mr. Gladstone's "prolix narrative" in the same issue look brief and pithy. There were indeed some places where the inhabitants were backward in their loyalty. In Auchterader, we are sorry to see, "business was carried on as usual." At Ardrossan "there was little illumination, except that afforded by ordinary gaslight, and the window-blinds being thrown up." At Coldstream the inhabitants pulled up their blinds at the request of the magistrates." At Galashiels there were "no public manifestations of rejoicing," but "a number of private parties held social *reunions*," which we fancy happens not unfrequently there and may be taken as a fine way of referring to whisky and hot water. "Little notice of the event was taken at Wigton," but "at night the youth of the town extemporized fireworks, which the constabulary vainly tried to prevent." An enterprising reporter who was despatched to Glasgow could find there only "a limited display of flags," and "no private illuminations except a brilliant star over a café door in Buchanan Street and some Chinese lanterns in the window of a toyshop." As a rule, however, there seems to have been illuminations, bonfires, torchlight processions, and a great display of flags all over Scotland. There were also what are called banquets; but Caledonians, like Gilpin, even when on pleasure bent, have still a frugal mind; and the banquets appear to have been of an elegant and inexpensive character. Literary magnificence is cheap, however, and has been liberally laid on describing a glass of sherry and a bun as "a banquet of cake and wine." At Inverkeithing the teetotalers objected to this profligate expenditure, so the Provost and magistrates manfully paid for their "cookies" out of their own pockets. At Dunse, instead of a cake and wine banquet, there was "a fruit *conversazione*," whatever that may be. At Edinburgh there was a variety of entertainments. "The presence of numerous youngsters released from school gave to the streets somewhat more than their wonted animation." The church bells were rung, but those who have ever heard the bells of Scotch churches will be disposed to think their dismal knell more appropriate to a funeral than a wedding. Edinburgh, being the capital of Scotland, never forgets its dignity, even in moments of wildest excitement; and "in the early part of the day people went about their avocations as usual." About o'clock, however, "a burst of excitement was occasioned by the assembling of the distinguished company at [illegible], to the music of a [illegible] band, partook of cake and wine" in the City Chambers. The Lord Provost, in proposing the health of the Duke and Duchess, was statistically eloquent, and the manager of MacGrowdie, about the greatness of Russia. There is, it seems, a Russian river more than two thousand miles long, and he could hardly get over it. The idea of Scotland being connected by marriage with a country that had a river two thousand miles long was an event which filled him with patriotic pride. But, with an eye apparently to the Prince Street hotelkeepers, the Provost suddenly descended into the more immediate commercial aspects of the alliance. It would, he expected, bring a great many Russians to Edinburgh, and the more the people of Edinburgh knew of the Russians, the more they would love them; for, as he might have added, they are not afraid of long bills, and always pay without grumbling. There was a public breakfast in the afternoon, and in the evening a "people's demonstration" in the Corn Exchange, where the company on going away each received a bit of wedding-cake. It is perhaps not surprising that the greatest burst of eloquence should have been reserved for after dinner. A grave Judge got up to declare that "the glory and blessedness of this event is this—that it not only bridges space, and mingles the waters of the Neva and the Forth, but it obliterates distinctions of personal, national, almost of social kinds, and makes all blend—people, rich and poor, great and small, blend their voices and their sympathies in one great Wave of delight and sympathy." And, floundering out of the wave, his lordship plunged, perhaps unconsciously, into poetry:—"And he takes the Duchess by the hand, and claimeth for his lady-love the Princess of that land; he esteems that wedded hand less dear for sceptre than for ring, and deems her uncrowned womanhood to be the royal thing." At this meeting, instead of toasts, there were resolutions, which were proposed and seconded and put to the vote in the most formal manner. At night there was an illumination of the city, which must have been very beautiful; and we certainly cannot wonder that the inhabitants should seek as many occasions as possible of witnessing such a noble sight.

There is no reason why our friends in the North should not regale themselves with "cake and wine banquets" and "fruit conversaziones" as often as they have a mind to do so; but it is at first sight difficult to understand why they should have worked themselves up into what the Lord Provost of Edinburgh called a "fervent exhibition of loyalty" on such an occasion. No doubt the Duke, though born at Windsor, and heir to Saxe-Coburg, is the Duke of Edinburgh, and St. Andrew is a highly-respected Saint in Russia as well as in Scotland; but this is hardly enough to account for a grave people being seized by such a paroxysm of romantic enthusiasm. The secret, we suspect, is that, although Scotland is now as thoroughly incorporated with England, as any English country, and appreciates and values the connexion in the highest degree, there is still a strong feeling of separate nationality in the country which demands expression. The demonstrations in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh, as in some sort of way a Scoth prince and the private property of Scotland, are the nearest approach that can be imagined to Scotch Home Rule; and they are a very innocent expression of the national spirit. The Scotch, although they are, as far as language, social habits, and even laws go, substantially the same people as the English, are yet very different from them in many respects. They have their own way of looking at things, and they have also moral and mental qualities which are in a great degree peculiar to themselves. And it is no doubt a very good thing that these differences should exist, and that Scotchmen should continue to maintain their characteristic individuality. It is quite true that the Lowland Scot is of the same stock as the English, but he has been brought up in a very different way, and the sustained discipline of education kept up for several generations has made a very different man of him from what the ordinary Englishman is. Large numbers of young Scotchmen cross the border every year, and compete with the Germans who are established here, and of whom we have heard so much of late, on their own ground. They work hard, live thriftily, and are glad to get small profits when they cannot get big ones. In this and other things the Scotch keep up a character of their own, and it is very well that they should do so. A variety of character in different parts of the kingdom is not only more cheerful than a flat, monotonous uniformity, but is also an important element of Imperial prosperity. The pretexts which are chosen for the exhibition of Scotch nationality may sometimes be absurd enough, but the nationality itself is genuine and should not be ignored. —*Saturday Review*, January 3.

BRIGHTON'S TREATMENT OF MR. FAWCETT.

Up to yesterday the House of Commons had not lost in the transmutations of the General Election many remarkable personalities. To-day we have to record a change in the representation which we cannot but consider discreditable. The borough of Brighton has been politically distinguished for several years among towns of the same class by the members it has sent to Parliament. The shrewdness, the sound sense, and the wide commercial knowledge of Mr. White will not easily be replaced in an Assembly where he has been so long a familiar and an influential actor. If Mr. Fawcett's term of public service has been shorter, it has been illustrated by more brilliant gifts, and strengthened by a similar independence of character and sincerity of purpose. The reputation of the members for Brighton was not merely founded on local popularity or on those social merits which win favour in the House. Since Mr. Bright's ejection from Parliament in 1857 no public man of equal mark and promise with Mr. Fawcett has been left without a seat at a General Election. We are far from saying that an occasion may not arise which may justify a constituency in dismissing a tried and faithful servant, even though he be a man of distinguished capacity. When Pitt and Fox were contending for the control of the State and the destinies of England were manifestly in the balance, Electors might be pardoned for preferring measures to men. But the just and universal criticism passed upon the present Election is that it turns upon no great national question. The financial policy put forward by Mr. Gladstone was at first not challenged at all by his opponents, and even now it is but timidly and feebly assailed. What is really needed is independent criticism, unbiased by party affections. We do not know of many members of the House of Commons who could have supplied this need more satisfactorily than the representatives whom Brighton, in a fit of inexplicable ingratitude, has rejected. Mr. White's party allegiance never led him to spare Liberal blunders in finance. Mr. Fawcett's influence in the discussion of fiscal questions was still more powerful and healthy; for to his economical knowledge he added a high strain of political morality. These are the men, however, whom Brighton has cast out as unworthy to be her representatives. She has substituted Mr. Ashbury and General Shute, personally, no doubt, most respectable men, but, politically, unknown, who will give, under proper guidance, a straight Conservative vote.

Brighton has long been regarded as a stronghold of advanced Liberalism, and though, as in the case of Bath, the fact appeared somewhat puzzling, for a mere "pleasure town" might be expected to lean to Toryism, the experience of years seemed to be in favour of the old members. The borough had never been represented with so much distinction. Mr. White was one of those individualities apparently as inseparable from the House of Commons as the sacred mace itself. Mr. Fawcett immediately on entering Parliament had taken a prominent place among politicians; but during the first few years of his career there was a certain repulsive roughness in his method of expressing himself, as well as a dangerous crudity in the character of his opinions. It was, perhaps, all the more promising that he ripened somewhat slowly. At any rate, in the late Parliament he made his way into the front rank; the originality of his mind, his industry and remarkable grasp of affairs, his directness of purpose and his conscientiousness, soon came to be appreciated by men of all parties; his oratorical powers visibly improved, and, though he never attempted to disguise the wide scope of his Liberal convictions, the Conservative Party in the House always listened to him with a respect and a friendly feeling such as they yielded to no other Liberal politician, except, perhaps, to Mr. Bright in his later conciliatory mood. Mr. Fawcett never assumed to lead a Party, and he would have scorned to marshal a faction; but, insensibly, the independent Liberals of the last Parliament came to look to him for guidance. It is to be remarked, however, that he steadily declined to palter with crotchets popular with this section of the House when his judgment rejected them. Thus, he not only refused to support, but argued most energetically against, Mr. Mundella's attempt to extend the operation of the Factory Acts; and he has more recently declared his intention at any cost to oppose the Permissive Bill. Mr. Fawcett's advice and criticisms on financial questions were generally sound and always instructive. He has done good service, too, by stirring up the apathy of the English people in regard to Indian affairs. The inestimable benefit he has conferred on the cause of Free Education by his resistance to the Ultramontane aggression in Ireland will not be appreciated, unless we can measure in imagination the concessions which might have been stealthily screwed out of the Imperial Government by the Roman Catholic priesthood if Mr. Fawcett, and one or two like him, had not been on guard to detect and intercept the perilous surrender.

These are the men whom Brighton has rejected in order to send to Westminster a wealthy and successful yachtsman and a distinguished cavalry officer. We have no wish to ostracize either yachtsmen or soldiers; but there are, unfortunately, only too many constituencies insignificant in themselves, and traditionally undistinguished by their representatives, through which Mr. Ashbury and General Shute might have found an opportunity of entering the House without elbowing out two of its possibilities. The fault, however, does not lie with Mr. Ashbury and General Shute, nor with Mr White and Mr. Fawcett. No doubt, the latter had given some local occasions for offence; but, whatever the grounds of discontent were, they were probably unconnected with politics. It has been suspected that Mr. Fawcett's attitude of parliamentary independence towards Mr. Gladstone's Government would alienate from him some Ministerial support, and this may explain the fact that he polled some two hundred votes fewer than Mr. White. But what explanation is possible of the wide interval between the numbers polled for Mr. White and those recorded for General Shute? The Conservative gain must in this case represent simply discontent with the Liberal representatives. The Conservatives are not strong enough in the borough to win such a victory as they achieved yesterday without the aid both of Liberal disaffection and Liberal apathy. Mr. White and Mr. Fawcett had not provoked the former, and if they could not conjure away the latter, it was not their fault, but that of the Electors.—*Times*, Feb. 6

AFRICA.

On Friday evening Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., delivered an inaugural address, at the Society of Arts, John-street, Adephi, on the occasion of the institution of an African branch of the Society. He attributed the inferior position which Africa now held in the commercial and political world to the want of proper diplomatic agents, there being no person in any higher authority there than Consuls, and said that nature was less to be blamed for it than the neglect of man, as evidenced by the choice products of the country. He then referred to the ancient glories of the inhabitants of the northern coasts of Africa, the principal nations of which had successfully contended in former years with the ruling Powers of Europe. His view, he said, was that the present position of Africa was to be attributed to a defect of political cohesion, although, no doubt, something might be attributed to religious causes, and added that arts were intimately connected with religion. There were also ethnological reasons why Africa should hold a subservient position in the world, as the negro race, though it could provide good servants for others, never could find any leaders of its own. He then alluded to the influence which the Syrians, Assyrians, and others of ancient days, had held over Europe and asked why there was now no permanent dynasty in Africa. Art, commerce, and manufactures, he said, existed now only as exotics, but he hoped that in future, owing to the exertions of the Society, this would be changed. They must, he thought, limit their inquiries to the regions immediately north and south of the Equator, and to those at the extreme southernmost limits of the Peninsula, in which latter part the goldfields of Solomon's time had been rediscovered, while there were in addition diamond fields and—which was of the utmost importance—coalfields sufficient in size to supply the whole of the vessels frequenting the Eastern seas. He then alluded to the influence which Englishmen exerted in the country, and stated that although one good Englishman exercised a great and beneficial effect on a country like Africa, yet one bad one exercised quite as important an influence in the contrary direction, and that therefore the mother country ought to support her subjects when in the right, but punish them when in the wrong. He doubted if this had always been done. He then stated that it was his belief that in dealing with an African potentate it was necessary for civilized nations to show their force, not necessarily by warlike measures such as bombardment, but by peaceable negotiations, and by showing them, through having a properly qualified political representative among them, that the English nation was strong and meant to deal justly with every one. A few diplomatic agents, he contended, would show the value of his theory more than many hostile measures. He then suggested that consular agents should be placed all over Africa, and that they should furnish reports to the Home Government of what was going on at their stations, and he suggested that, by their means the Government would be kept out of entanglements and wars such as those into which we now occasionally drifted. He then implied that all our difficulties in the Abyssinian and Ashantee campaigns were owing to our own neglect in this respect, and that the correspondents of the different newspapers had in their letters abundantly proved this. The climate and sanitary arrangements, he continued, of the Gold Coast, had been reviled for years; but it was now—since careful observers had been there—apparent that the mortality prevalent there was owing to our neglect of our clear duty to protect our own people and make proper sanitary arrangements. He suggested that if Fantees were cowards the Ashantees were brave, and that our proper course would be to make friends with the latter when the present difficulties should be at an end. He then referred to the Portuguese possession in Africa, which, he said, were so badly administered that they were useless to their mother country, though they had so much inherent wealth as to be more valuable to Portugal than India was to England. Slavery, cruelty, and injustice were the bane of the Portuguese settlements in Africa, and if they only treated everyone with impartial justice and encouraged free trade, and had honest officials, their settlements would be an enormous source of wealth to them. The products of Africa, he stated, were far more numerous than was generally supposed. Grain, pulse, cotton, sugar, dyes spices, and gums grew in large quantities, and many fresh species were being discovered every day. He then paid a graceful tribute to Dr. Livingstone's memory, whom he described as "as perfect a man as it has ever been his lot to meet." Sir Samuel Baker then addressed a few words to the meeting. He expressed his belief that the cause of the North of Africa losing its old influence was the introduction of Mahomedanism, under which religion he affirmed there could be no progress, as its principles were only those of conquest, and that as soon as its devotees had conquered a country they immediately set about taxing it to the utmost. He called attention to the remarkable fact that in Northern Africa there were numerous monuments and buildings, showing that the people worked for a future, and the ruins of their works had outlived the race and its history, and said that even in Mexico, which had no history, such remains had been found. On the other hand, he remarked on the entire absence of any such monuments or ruins in the countries inhabited by negroes, no such thing as a stone chiselled by the hand of a negro having ever been seen. The present Viceroy of Egypt, he said, was determined to develop trade, and it was owing to his instrumentality that cotton had been introduced in the Viceroy's possessions —cotton which now held the first place in European markets. The principal obstacle to the civilization of the interior of Africa and to enabling its inhabitants to trade with the outer world, he said, was the great difficulty of transport, which he was happy to say was gradually being overcome by the discoveries of modern science, and by the enterprise of English travellers, who had found out the connexions of the various rivers of Central Africa. He then stated that he believed the influence of one steamer on a river in the centre of the African Continent was equal to that of a hundred missionaries, and he had no doubt a few years would work great alterations in Africa. Englishmen were always called by the African tribes "men of one tongue;" the meaning being that they always did what they said they would—quite a contrast to their own neighbours, who never did anything else but lie. He then paid a graceful tribute to Dr. Livingstone's memory, and urged that he was much beloved by the tribes with whom he had come in contact, as was evidenced by his people carrying his dead body homewards, which he considered was the greatest tribute a negro could pay to any one. A discussion then followed in which it was urged that every effort should be made to bring Chuma, Livingstone's boy, home to this country, as he, being well educated and having been all through Africa with his master, would be able to give us most valuable information as to the interior of Africa.—*Times*, Feb. 6.

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